









The following telegrams are from the Pioneer.

Kach, Nov. 2.—Colonel Sir John, Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by Colonel Lang, R.E., Mr. Bagnall, and others, left Quetta on Monday for Sibi via the Kurram route. General Hume with his staff left Quetta on the 1st by the same road, and will meet Colonel Sir John at Kach. The suitability of the place for a permanent military post. General Wilkinson's force also left Quetta on the 1st, and marched by the Kurram route to Mach, thence via Spinkai Tal and on to the Bazar district to Dora Ghaz Khan. There is no fresh news of importance from Kandahar. It is said the Amir intends to leave for Kabul shortly after the 10th. The Kohistan and the Hazara country are said to be in a good deal of disturbance. Colonel Sir John will probably arrive at Sibi, and make over charge to Colonel Waterfield about the 12th inst.

Karachi, Nov. 3.—Owing to fever and cholera in the Shikarpore District, 4th Battery, R.A., returning to the Quetta, will not march from Jacobabad, but will be sent to Kotri and march thence to Karachi.

We take the following paragraph from the Greenock Telegraph. This gentleman who got the testimonial is coming out to Hongkong to superintend the building of the New Sugar Refinery to be established at Quarry Bay.

A social meeting was held last night in Mr. Chou's parlour for the purpose of presenting Mr. John Lancaster, with a testimonial in consequence of his leaving the town to fill a more responsible position in Hongkong. Treasurer John Orr occupied the chair, and in a short speech spoke in the most cordial terms of Mr. Lancaster. Treasurer Orr presented him with a testimonial of a number of gentlemen in the East-end, with a valuable silver watch, a silver tray, one volume of the "House of Lancaster and York," two minor volumes, and a square. In making the presentation, Treasurer Orr referred to the past career of Mr. Lancaster in Greenock, and wished him every success in the land of his adoption. The watch bore a suitable inscription.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.  
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Prime Judge.)  
Monday, Dec. 5.

HESSE & Co. v. PANG YIM (8167-21).—Defendant in this case was security for a compradore, formerly in the employ of Messrs Hesse & Co. He was dismissed, and it was found that he owed the firm considerable sum of money. The security had been given on the condition that the firm and the compradore were produced setting forth the contents under which he held his position.

Mr. Weston appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Sharp for the defendant. After some discussion, Mr. Stottforth was asked to read the box, and in answer to Mr. Weston said he was chief partner in the firm of Hesse & Co. On the 24th of March 1876, the compradore Chu Cheung Nam entered the Co's employment. In August 1878 witness had a transaction with Chong Atai. The bargain was entered into in the usual way, namely, that a sale is not closed without asking the compradore if he could give security for the purchase. There was a balance remaining on that of \$148. In January 1879 there was another transaction on which there was still a balance of \$9.45. When the compradore left he gave over a statement of accounts to his successor. Witness looked to the old compradore for the payment.

By Mr. Sharp.—Witness could not recollect how many transactions Chong Atai had with his firm. He could say that he knew Chong. The shop was a well known one, but witness trusted no shop. The compradore had been a good enough servant until reason was found for his dismissal. This reason was that he was in the cash account. When the compradore left the accounts were compared and a deficiency of two or three thousand dollars was found. This had been paid since with the exception of the present sum in dispute. The money due in the first instance had all been collected. He did not see the compradore because he had no money. Witness did not see him during 1879 and 1880.

By His Lordship.—The amounts of the transactions in 1878 and 1879 were \$848, and \$780.

His Lordship gave judgment with costs, and remarked that if people entered into bonds, and the principal failed to meet his engagement, of course they were liable.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

Ferdinand Albert Carl Hahn came up today for his final examination.

His Lordship said the Registrar had reported the accounts to be anything but satisfactory. It was ridiculous for the bankrupt to suppose that he could be discharged without producing satisfactory accounts. Until the bankrupt took the trouble to make them so he must stand as a bankrupt. His Lordship postponed the case for a week.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)  
Monday, Dec. 5.

STEALING AND RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.  
Wong Ahn, and Pung Ahn, coolies, were charged, the first prisoner, with stealing two buckets on the 4th inst.; and the second, with receiving the same well knowing them to have been stolen.

Leung Ahn, a shop coolie in the Pung Wo shop, identified the buckets as his master's property. They originally belonged to the bankrupt, Pung Wo on Monday, but these had been recently purloined off and others substituted. Early on the morning of the 2nd instant witness called the first prisoner to bring him some water, and he gave him two buckets for that purpose. Later on that morning from something that a fellow servant told him, he went to look for the first prisoner but was unable to find him until yesterday morning when he met him in the Western Market. He asked where the buckets were, and prisoner told him to go to a house in the Hollywood Road, near the Po Lok Theatre. There he found the buckets outside the second defendant's door. This man said he had bought them from the first defendant for 20 cents, and if witness wanted them he would have to pay 20 cents for them, as they had now been paid.

The first prisoner admitted having sold the buckets. He had been employed to carry water, but the buckets were too big, and besides he was sick, and could not carry them. He admitted a conviction of larceny in September last, and was released from prison. He bought them from the first prisoner, but did not know that they had been stolen. He put the buckets on them which they now bore. He had needed the handles and that was why he wanted more than he had paid for them.

ly to three months' and fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Wong Ahn, a boatman unemployed, admitted having stolen a piece of timber from a house in course of undergoing repairs in Queen's Road, and was sentenced to twenty one days' imprisonment with hard labour.

## PUBLIC GAMBLING.

A batch of three women and eight men, chiefly of the coolie class, were charged with public gambling on the 4th inst.

Inspector Corcoran said that yesterday evening he went with a party of police to house No. 30, Nullah Lane, by virtue of a warrant he held, and in a small room at the back of the house he found defendants engaged in playing dominoes. As soon as they saw the Inspector they tried to escape in all directions. The second prisoner, one of the men, was arrested as he was half way out of the window. He resisted frantically, and was taken back into the room. The first defendant, one of the women, resisted the police, and was taken back into the room. The first defendant, one of the women, resisted the police, and was taken back into the room.

The defendants made the usual excuses, looking for friends, &c. The whole of the defendants were convicted and were fined, the first in \$100, or six months' imprisonment with hard labour; the second \$10 or twenty-one days; and the remainder \$25, or three months each, with hard labour.

## LARCENY ON BOARD SHIP.

Wong Ahn, a stonecutter, was charged with stealing money and a quantity of sandalwood of the total value of \$25, on board the steamship *Lemur*, while at sea between Singapore and this port, on the 3rd inst.

Young Ahn, a passenger by the steamer, said he saw the defendant on the night preceding his arrival here, and about midnight he had \$22 in money in a jacket pocket, and \$1 worth of sandalwood placed at his hand. Before going to sleep defendant was sitting close by, and he, witness, was awake by feeling his jacket being with him. He then saw the defendant, and he saw him running forward with a silver watch, and a square. The matter was reported to the Captain, but the property could not be found.

Lam Ali, another passenger also proved seeing the defendant running off with the jacket. It was moon-light, and he saw prisoner distinctly.

Defendant said he knew nothing about it, but was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## THE ATTACK AT TAI-TAN.

The prisoners in this case were again brought up this morning, when Inspector Perry applied for a further remand till the 5th inst., as the witnesses were required at the inquest on the body of the Sikh constable still pending.

## REMOVAL OF OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.

Frank Lee Thornton, a seaman on board the British barque *Agnes Muir*, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences on the 3rd inst.

Chun Hing, a tailor and master of a shop Upper Macao, said he went on board the *Agnes Muir* about eighteen days ago with some clothes he had mended for the Captain. He had a memorandum book with him, and while he was writing in it one of the sailors snatched the book from him, and although he had reported the matter to the Captain and to the Chief Officer, he had seen nothing more of the book. On Friday last he went on board again and made enquiries about the missing volume when defendant said he had the book and offered to return it for \$5. Witness agreed to give him \$2.50, and \$5 for it if it was returned in the same state as when it was snatched from him. He gave defendant \$2.50 and received from him a book which he now produced, but which was not the book he had lost. He would not have given ten cents for this book if he had seen it first. Witness then complained to the Captain who sent for defendant and he ought to return the proper book. When the Captain spoke of giving defendant in charge he merely replied, "I don't care," and went away. Witness then came ashore and lodged a complaint at the Police Station. He had not yet got back his book, nor had the \$2.50 been returned to him.

Defendant made a statement to the effect that some days ago complainant had asked him, amongst others, to get his book back from the Captain. He said that he came on board again and said "I know you can get back that book if you like," but he told him in reply that he could not do so. Complainant then called him outside the force and offered to throw off defendant's debt he owed him for clothing, if he would get back the book. Defendant owed \$3 or \$4, but did not say much as to the matter of procuring him an account book for \$5. After a while complainant agreed to this and paid \$2.50 in advance, promising to pay the balance on receiving the book, if there were no leaves torn out, and no scratches made in it. Complainant came on board again next day, and in the meantime defendant had purchased a new book from the Captain. It had no scratches in it and no leaves had been torn from it, and he gave the book to complainant. Complainant then said it was not his book, when he, defendant, told him that he had never engaged to get back his book and explained to him that he had complied with his agreement, which he had promised to procure a book. This paper had been read over to complainant and explained to him by three different persons.

Henry Phillips, chief officer of the *Agnes Muir*, said he had read over the paper to complainant at the request. He knew nothing of the transaction at all, and was not at all satisfied with the paper of which he knew nothing. Complainant seemed quite satisfied and appeared to be quite understood what was read to him, but witness thought it highly possible however, in fact it was certain, that complainant thought that his own book was returned to all the time.

Complainant recalled, said his memorandum book contained a record of accounts owing to him by different ships in harbour, amounting to about \$400, and he would probably not be able to recover any of this money without this book. He would recognize the man who snatched the book from him if he saw him. He had a Chinese account book in which he had portion of the money he had lost. He had a Chinese account book in which he had portion of the money he had lost. He had a Chinese account book in which he had portion of the money he had lost.

Captain James Lowe, master of the *Agnes Muir*, said the complainant was well known on board his ship. Last night, he was told the loss of his account book some days ago, and seemed very anxious about it. There were debts due to complainant on board the ship, but he did not know how much. When the book was snatched from him, he was very much distressed. He had a Chinese account book in which he had portion of the money he had lost. He had a Chinese account book in which he had portion of the money he had lost. He had a Chinese account book in which he had portion of the money he had lost.

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Henry Phillips, recalled, said it was matter of notoriety amongst the men that complainant had lost his book, and that he was anxious to recover it on account of the debts it contained. Defendant must have known that equally with the other men. Witness's duties brought him into intercourse with the men and he had heard them speaking about this memorandum book. Defendant having been daily cautioned against the statement he had made to be attached to the proceedings, all he agreed to do was to purchase him a book, but he did not say the book.

Defendant was then daily committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

5th December.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Tampon" is evidently of an impetuous turn of mind, as I observe by his letter of the 2nd inst. in which he has been making inquiries respecting the well-being of our local defenders, and not content with the answers he has received to his private queries he appends to your columns for further information. As a resident of this colony, and no doubt a contributor to its revenue, he has a right to know how the funds raised for the defence of the colony are being expended; and although the sum of \$2,400 forming the subject of his first inquiry is a small item in the general scheme, he is nevertheless justified in seeking information on this point. I regret I am not in a position to satisfy him or myself on this point, but as the subject is of a military nature, and as the officers of the Volunteers are conversely conversant, at least they claim to be, with the subject, I would like to state to him in seeking for you such information as to its disbursement, as may be found within the sacred precincts of the editorial sanctum.

As to his next question, why the Volunteers have never since been mentioned in all the talk of loyalty to be paraded, &c. I have a few words on that subject which I would wish to ventilate; and possibly the Volunteers may wish to be mentioned in the *Latitudinal* which your correspondent has been informed they have fallen. An attempt to solve this question leads us to take a retrospective view of the history of the Corps since its formation. On a reference to the Government Gazette of 4th May, 1878, I find Ordinance No. 2 of 1862 is reproduced, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Enrolment of a Volunteer Force," containing the terms of enrolment, with all the pains and Articles of War. On the 11th of the same month a Government Notification was published for general information, organizing an Artillery and Rifle Corps to serve as adjuncts to the regular forces at this station, and over 100 names were enrolled, competent instructors from the Regiment then in garrison were appointed, and the Corps was organized. I have heard morning and evening. Officers were duly gazetted, in the selection of which the members of the Corps were consulted, and—although the nominations gave very general satisfaction, there were not wanting those who considered themselves overlooked, and not receiving the coveted commissions, considered it to be their duty to resign. Of course, the reason to doubt whether his tenure of office at Nanking was a long one—even when he will be strong enough to take up his office there at all.

The report to which we gave currency several days ago of the escape of the *Trade* from the hands of the pirates on the Taichow coast, and the loss of the *Trade*, is a popular feeling in his favour is so strong that he is perfectly secure; his object, the avenging of his father's execution, is regarded as laudable in the extreme. Another name is now looming up, Huang Meng-mei. He is a leader of greater ambition than Huang, the head of an insurance company, his object being rebellion, although he has but a few hundred followers; but as Huang has signified a desire to serve under him, the two with their combined forces promise to give employment to all the "braves" in the province. One of the many stories that are current about Huang, whether true or fabricated, was the estimate of his worth in the eyes of the authorities and his integrity. He visited Ningpo in disguise, with the object of communicating a threat to the Military Commander. Before leaving he hit upon the following device to send a message to the General. Entering a silk-shop he made various purchases. The price of the articles, was put up to be paid before delivery, and indicated a junk to which they were to be sent. He communicated to the General, containing, it was stated, a money order. On its delivery that officer was dismayed to find that it was filled with abuse, the most awful threats. The police and military were put on alert and great efforts were made to discover the whereabouts of the junk, but he had vanished, satisfied with knowing that he had created a panic.

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## NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

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circumstances it was wise to make no mention of the Volunteers in the forthcoming demonstrations for a display of loyalty, and in this our disorganised defenders have an advantage over the remainder of the community as things are going, in not having their designs nipped, while yet in a state of embryo.

With regard to the absence of the Volunteers from the Army List, I can only say that the compilers of that important volume have exercised a wise discretion in not inserting the names of the officers of the Corps which has but an ephemeral existence, and I am not aware that as a body the Volunteers have ever had any official recognition from the head of the Army.

As to the incident of the "rammer and sponge" referred to by your correspondent: "The 'Tampon' will quickly perform the duties of a rammer, and any sponge which he has selected for his non-performance will be useful enough in his way, and not being exposed to such a contingency as befel the poor rammer, he may well afford to dispense with the sponge conveyed in his sacralian alibion.

I have been into a much longer letter than I first intended, and my excuse is that I have been so long an inmate of the subject when the Volunteers were first formed, and would be so again if occasion required, but under existing circumstances, with no prospect of improvement, would much rather see some formal notification of the total dissolution of the Volunteers, than the continued existence of any longer as a myth and a farce in our local Estimates.

## VENT PIECE.

### China.

AMOI.  
(Gazette.)

We hear that there is a chance of the Deceased Squadron sailing at Amoy on their way to Hongkong.

His Excellency Admiral Pang left this morning in the gun-vessel *Chin Wei* for Amoy. The *Chin Wei* is a small gun-vessel, and is the only one of the kind in the service.

We notice that the boats from the Revenue Cruiser *Pai Hoo* were surveying the Brown Reef this morning, for placing the buoy in position.

While one of the men was cleaning the copper on the main mast head of the above steamer this morning (29th) he missed his hold and fell to the deck, a distance of about 30 feet, fracturing his skull, breaking his arm, and receiving other serious injuries. The wounded man was promptly taken to the hospital and attended to.

Mr. A. E. Hippisley, Commissioner of Customs, arrived yesterday (29th) in the S. S. *Shanghai* from Peking on his way to Hongkong, having been relieved by Mr. W. C. Wright.

## SHANGHAI.

(N. C. Daily News.)

Our letters from Peking give us a bad account of the health of the Tsung-tang. He has been ill for some time, and is now before taking up his new post, and is reported to be suffering with difficulty of breathing, defective circulation, and tumefaction of the legs. All these ailments, when considered in connection with his age—seventy-three—and his Egyptian complexion, suggest a fear that there may be fatty degeneration in which he is now languishing. He has been ill for some time, and is now before taking up his new post, and is reported to be suffering with difficulty of breathing, defective circulation, and tumefaction of the legs. All these ailments, when considered in connection with his age—seventy-three—and his Egyptian complexion, suggest a fear that there may be fatty degeneration in which he is now languishing.

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only controlled by the strenuous exertions of the Japanese fire brigade, who seem to have improved in method and discipline since we saw them at work. They were never defeated in courage and self-reliance. If they adopted advanced methods and model their organization on the European basis, they should equal in efficiency the best corps of fire-quellers in Europe or America.

## NEWS.

(News.)

Although backed by the Government, the native banks, the police, and numerous associations were, or less faithful, and succoured also by liberal donations of gold, the promoters of the Yokohama Silk Guild, or their foreign advisers, at last recognized the futility of further persistence in a conflict with the foreign silk merchants, and gave up the hopeless struggle. They decided, however, not to surrender after having entered an auction, at which there were no buyers. Then came the defection of some prominent supporters, and signs of wholesale withdrawal, so the would-be monopolists were fain to recognize the logic of circumstances, and throw up the sponge. Much money has been lost to the silk growers, but if the result prevents the recurrence of any such specious attempts to control legitimate trade, then indeed the lesson will not be too dearly purchased.

An extensive fire was burning on the hills from noon on Sunday till Monday morning, and apparently no efforts were made to stop its ravages. Year by year the hills about Kobe are being denuded of timber, and nothing is done in the way of replanting. The consequence is that immense quantities of debris are carried down by the snows and rains of winter. Neglect of afforestation must inevitably bring its own punishment, and retribution will follow all who would profit by the destruction of the woodsman are combined with wilful destruction for the sake of a few pieces of charcoal.

A brutal assault was committed close to the American Hospital yesterday evening (24th) by a Japanese employed unloading timber from one of the junks anchored in the harbor. The assailant, a young man, was taken to the hospital, and is now lying in bed, suffering from a severe head injury.

We notice that the boats from the Revenue Cruiser *Pai Hoo* were surveying the Brown Reef this morning, for placing the buoy in position. While one of the men was cleaning the copper on the main mast head of the above steamer this morning (29th) he missed his hold and fell to the deck, a distance of about 30 feet, fracturing his skull, breaking his arm, and receiving other serious injuries. The wounded man was promptly taken to the hospital and attended to.

Mr. A. E. Hippisley, Commissioner of Customs, arrived yesterday (29th) in the S. S. *Shanghai* from Peking on his way to Hongkong, having been relieved by Mr. W. C. Wright.

## SINGAPORE.

(Times.)

A very interesting and very important piece of information, rumors of which have been vaguely current for some time past, was yesterday (29th) in Council. It appears that about a week ago, H. E. the Governor received a telegram from the Secretary of State, conveying the somewhat astounding information that an error of £20,000 had been discovered in the bill against the Colony for the first Reflection, and explained the reason for the error. The error was in the first Reflection, naturally, after receipt of this startling piece of news, would be that then no new law was required and the Loan Bill was unnecessary. Yesterday, accordingly, His Excellency laid the telegram before the Council, and, after some discussion, we learn that it was arranged that the Secretary of State should be asked to take no steps towards the issue of a loan for the present and until his despatch had been received and considered. We have always been curious to know how the Home Government made up their bill of \$500,000, considering that well on to \$100,000 had been spent locally on the war, and could only conjecture that the pay of the troops must be included, which would hardly be credible. The mystery is out now, and it only turns out that somebody has blundered considerably.

Captain Dodd of the British steamer *Suez*, which arrived yesterday (23rd) from Hongkong, reports that at 10.30 a.m. on the 22nd instant, sighted steamer to westward showing distress signals. He went to her assistance, and found her disabled and full of passengers. Took her in tow, and at 11 a.m. yesterday, arrived in the roads of Singapore. Distance towed, 200 miles.

We learn by the courtesy of Mr. Bennett Pell, the General Manager of the Telegraph Cable, that the laying of the new Bakuin cable was attended by a most successful day, which, if the final electrical tests, which have been taken to-day, prove satisfactory, the cable will commence picking up the old cable to-morrow from Batavia, and the *Sherard Osborn* will begin from Singapore.

## NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The items given below are from the L. & C. Express of the 28th inst.

### Japan.

YOKOHAMA.  
(Mail.)

It is with the greatest possible pleasure that we record the final settlement of the *Trade* from the hands of the pirates on the Taichow coast, and the loss of the *Trade*, is a popular feeling in his favour is so strong that he is perfectly secure; his object, the avenging of his father's execution, is regarded as laudable in the extreme. Another name is now looming up, Huang Meng-mei.



## INSURANCES.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted, to the Directors for their decision.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

AGENTS, HAMBURG & CO.,

Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

## MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £400,000  
Reserve Fund £200,000  
Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Pootung, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 15, 1881.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Life Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £400,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE £200,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £200,000.00

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881, £1,000,000.00

Directors: Chairman, F. B. FORBES, Esq., J. H. BOYD, Esq., J. H. PINKERTON, Esq., J. H. PINKERTON, Esq., J. H. PINKERTON, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH: Messrs BARKING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital.

THE UNDERSIGNED BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

## THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in HONGKONG and SHANGHAI for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 1% per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

## NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

## "COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WAUGH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LAY, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

## SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Out-of-Clothing, Books, or Papers will be cheerfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point, Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitana Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Station's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for non-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars—MacKENN, FRICKEL & CO.

## Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED FARE OF CHAIRS FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR DRIVERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullage Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts. Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 10 cts. Three Coolies, 8 cts. Two Coolies, 6 cts.

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, 10 cts. Three Coolies, 8 cts. Two Coolies, 6 cts.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SHED).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 10 cts. Three Coolies, 8 cts. Two Coolies, 6 cts.

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, 10 cts. Three Coolies, 8 cts. Two Coolies, 6 cts.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cts.

Day Trip | Peak, 80 cts each Coolie. (12 hours) | Gap, 80 cts each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cts. Half day, 5 cts. Day, 50 cts.

## BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$3.00.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, 2.50.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, 1.75.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, 1.50.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, 1.00.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 80.

or Pullway Boat, per Day, 1.00.

One Hour, 20.

Half an Hour, 10.

After 6 P.M., 10 cts extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

## STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, 30 cts.

Three Hours, 12.

One Hour, 5.

Half Hour, 3.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

(a) Via Singapore, 12 cts.

(b) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, 9 cts.

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Dec. 5, 1881.

Stocks	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Reserve	Working Account	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations	Cash
H.K. and S.H. Bank	40,000	125	125	1,900,000	3,734.00	30	112 1/2	prem.
Nib. China Ins.	1,000	2,000	2,000	238,600	125,004.91	75	112 1/2	p. sh.
Yong-tze Ins.	1,000	2,000	2,000	350,750	18,447.56	12 1/2	85	
Union Ins. Soc.	500	2,500	500	381,787	437,358.38	144.27	81.625	
China Traders Insurance	600	3,000	600	475,000	70,278.43	20	81.625	
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	1,000	200	100,378	42,899.79	62	85.00	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co.	2,000	1,000	200	701,842	226,947.81	87 1/2	89.00	
China Fire Ins.	4,000	500	100	433,984	163,029.68	192	83.00	
STEAM CANTER								
H.K. C. and M. Steamboat	8,000	100	75	110,000		0	82 1/2	prem.
China Coast S. Navigation	5,000	100	100	78,932	31,474.04	16 1/2	4	
MICHELLETONS								
H.K. & Whipsa Dock	10,000	125	125	28,760	1,489.20	4 1/2	43 3/4	p. m.
H.K. and China Gas Co.	5,000	10	10	7,489		82 1/2	81.00	p. share
H.K. Hotel	2,000	100	100			81 1/2	81.00	p. share
China Sugar Co.	6,000	100	100			85	82 1/2	p. share
H.K. Ice Co.	1,250	100	100			85	85	p. share
H.K. Bakery	600	50	50					
LOANS								
Chi. Imp.	1874	4,276	100	all	8	Jan 28/82		
"	1875	10,040	100	all	8	Feb 28/82		
"	1878	3,890	100	all	8	April & Oct.		
"	1881	8,667	500	all	8	June & Dec.		
Sugar Debit	1880	600	300,000	all	8	June & Dec.		

For half-year ended 30th June, 1881. For year 1880.

To 30th April, 1881.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

## Hongkong-Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, i.e., 2 cts. as the case may be, but such papers or packets or registers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Printed Circulars may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, drafts, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cts.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return-Receipt on paying an extra fee of 10 cts.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Office is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 cts. and must not exceed three dimensions: 3 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N. R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Borneo, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cts per 1 oz.

Post Cards, 3 cts each.

Registration, 10 cts.

Newspapers, 2 cts each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cts per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 5 cts each.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:

Letters, 10.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 2.

Books & Patterns, 5.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

Letters, 30.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5.

Books & Patterns, 5.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Gale, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via London, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cts.

## LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Japan, China, and the Philippines.

Letters, 10 cts.

Post Cards, 3 cts.

Registration, 10 cts.

Newspapers, 2 cts.

Books, Patterns and 2 cts per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 5 cts.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the Hongkong Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more damage to fragile articles and to persons, which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Agent.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Activ	4	Reveland	Dan. str.	208	Dec. 3	O. M. S. N. Co.	Manila	To-day
Amazon	5	Marcello	Fah. str.	3815	Dec. 3	4 Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	At daylight
Albatross	3	Edgar	Ger. str.	767	Nov. 20	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	At daylight
Cebu	4	Edgar	Amer. str.	373	Nov. 20	Captain	K'loon	7th daylight
China	4	Schoor	Ger. str.	648	Dec. 3	Hing Kee & Co.	Swatow	7th daylight
Cleveland	4	Harvey	Brit. str.	769	Dec. 3	2 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hobow, &c	
Conquest	4	Hamilton	Brit. str.	318	Sep. 28	23rd Hing & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Crossed	1	Rowin	Brit. str.	647	Nov. 20	2 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Danbo	4	Knudsen	Brit. str.	1364	Dec. 3	2 Yuen Fat Hoag	Bangkok	
Esmy	3	Grimes	Span. str.	250	Dec. 3	4 Remedios & Co.	Amoy and Manila	To-morrow
Equia	5	Zeigler	Span. str.	595	Dec. 2	2 Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Faun	6	Stopani	Brit. str.	117		H. K. & W. pea Dock Co.		Tug Flying
Peronia	4	Nagel	Ger. str.	1115	Dec. 5	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Geelong	4	Wobber	Brit. str.	1139	Dec. 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Hongkong	2	Kennett	Brit. str.	67	Oct. 28	2 Kwok Achong & Sons	Straits and Calcutta	
Lennox	5	Scott	Brit. str.	1334	Nov. 10	2 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Li Tai	2	Thon Tse	Annam str.	1000	July 7	Captain	Singapore & Pauang	For Sale
Nestor	6	Gujo	Brit. str.	894	Nov. 26	Gco. R. Stevens & Co.	Amoy and Shanghai	To-morrow
Nigata Maru	4	Wynn	Japan. str.	1458	Dec. 5	4 Butterfield & Swire	Kobe and Yokohama	8th daylight
Penado	3	Kenderdine	Brit. str.	652	Nov. 24	5 M. B. S. S. Co.	Saigon	At daylight
Phoenix	4	Behrens	Ger. str.	739	Dec. 3	4 Butterfield & Swire	Bangkok	To-day
Prinz Heinrich	2	Hofmann	Ger. str.	572	Nov. 27	Yuen Fat Hing		
Sea Gull	7	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Nov. 24	24 China Traders Insurance Co.		
Shun Tip	5	Man Fan	Fah. str.	93	July 7	Captain		For Sale
Thales	5	Druggan	Amer. str.	1500	Dec. 3	2 Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-day
Thor	5	Poonok	Brit. str.	820	Dec. 3	4 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	7th daylight
Vorwerdt	3	Evers	Ger. str.	611	Dec. 2	2 Wieler & Co.	Hoblow, &c	To-morrow
Yangtze		Schulze	Brit. str.	782	Sep. 20	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Yutong	2	Goggin	Brit. str.	286	Dec. 1	Kwok Achong & Sons	Swatow	
Sailing Vessels								
Adole	7	Legemann	Ger. bge.	1132	Oct. 18	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Agnes Muir	4	Low	Brit. sh.	901	Oct. 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hayre and London	
Ana	3	Jensen	Ger. bge.	447	Nov. 18	Wieler & Co.		
Annie	3	Moller	Ger. sm. sh.	345	Nov. 26	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok	
Arab	4	Moos	Ger. bge.	641	Nov. 11	Wieler & Co.	Manila	
Artemisia	3	Macfarlane	Brit. bge.	332	Nov. 25	Captain		
Bella Morse	7	Norton	Amer. sh.	1307	Nov. 17	Captain	Portland (Oregon)	
Blue Jacket	7	Perceval	Amer. sh.	1390	Nov. 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Bonita	4	Stehr	Ger. sh.	341	Nov. 25	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Bangkok	
Caroline	4	McNab	Ger. sm. sh.	273	Nov. 24	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Caloo	
Edmund Rhinney	3	E. F. Taylor	Amer. bge.	761	Sep. 14	Carlowitz & Co.		
Elliott	3	Orington	Brit. bge.	285	Nov. 25	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Elvira Dovala	3	Pimentel	Hawai. sh.	1363	Sep. 9	Captain	Hayre and Hamburg	
Emeralda	4	Brook	Ger. bge.	738	Nov. 7	Carlowitz & Co.	Yap	
Flutlin	3	Scarlett	Brit. bge.	498	Nov. 21	Order		
Gitanilla	8	Hunt	Brit. bge.	472	Dec. 3	Order		
Glennry	3	Thomson	Brit. sm. sh.	942	Nov. 17	Chinese		
Globe State	3	Delano	Amer. sh.	974	Nov. 29	Russell & Co.		
Hoch	3	Ploetz	Ger. sm. sh.	358	Dec. 3	Siemens & Co.		
Henrik Hagen	3	Daa	Norw. bge.	274	Nov. 26	Siemens & Co.	Manila	
Hermot	3	Grube	Ger. bge.	480	Nov. 16	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	
Hindoo	4	Matthieson	Ger. bge.	541	Dec. 4	Wieler & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Hindoetan	4	Bolyea	Brit. sh.	1547	Sep. 11	Captain	New York	
Hiram Emery	4	Wynnan	Amer. bge.	799	Nov. 20	Bussell & Co.		
Hutapor	4	Jack	Brit. bge.	327	Nov. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	For Sale	
Humboldt	4	Stoll	Ger. bge.	320	Nov. 20	Pustau & Co.	Hamburg	
Ischory	4	King	Amer. sh.	1177	Sep. 24	Russell & Co.	New York	
J. H. Bowers	4	Harkness	Amer. bge.	704	Dec. 2	Chinese		
James Wilson	2	Holmes	Brit. bge.	326	Nov. 26	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Cebu	
Jerfalcon	2	Bentley	Brit. kline.	287	Nov. 15	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
John Potts	3	Brown	Brit. bge.	373	Nov. 14	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
June	4	Brookwold	Ger. bge.	537	Nov. 28	Siemens & Co.		
Laura	2	Peckover	Ger. bge.	1440	Nov. 18	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Leonore	7	Edwards	Amer. sh.	353	Nov. 18	Order		
Lochiel	2	Edward	Brit. sm. sh.	216	Nov. 23	Siemens & Co.		
Loch	2	Duffield	Brit. bge.	473	Nov. 24	Chinese		
Louis Eugene	2	Menard	Fah. bge.	438	Nov. 22	Carlowitz & Co.		
Malvina	4	Kluge	Ger. bge.	479	Nov. 27	Wieler & Co.		
Manhem	4	Jansen	Swe. sm. sh.	488	Nov. 16	Siemens & Co.	Quinhon	
Margrothe	2	Jessen	Ger. bge.	397	Nov. 8	Wieler & Co.	Manila	
Maria	2	Elpand	Ger. bge.	436	Nov. 17	Wieler & Co.		
Maria	4	Landowank	Ger. bge.	429	Nov. 25	Wieler & Co.		
M. D. Austin	7	Jagore	Fah. bge.	638	Nov. 30	Captain		
Nicola Thayer	7	Crosby	Amer. bge.	568	Nov. 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Oceident	3	Reuter	Ger. bge.	247	Dec. 4	Wieler & Co.		
Orient	2	Leunemann	Ger. bge.	481	Nov. 16	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Papa	4	Biose	Ger. bge.	392	Dec. 3	Siemens & Co.	Giam	Closed
Pym	3	Stapleton	Brit. bge.	558	Nov. 18	H. E. Maund		
Red Cross	7	Howland	Amer. sh.	1300	Nov. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ribston	4	Tuckey	Brit. bge.	395	Nov. 20	Melchers & Co.		
Richard Parsons	3	Parkeard	Amer. bge.	1160	Nov. 17	Captain		
Ringsider	4	Bray	Amer. sh.	1188	Dec. 2	Order	Bangkok	
Roderick Hay	3	Nicolson	Brit. bge.	290	Nov. 14	Turner & Co.	New York	
R. Robinson	4	Smith	Amer. sh.	1662	Sep. 14	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Samar	7	Muller	Amer. sh.	1110	Nov. 16	Vogel & Co.		
Schwan	3	Schroder	Ger. bge.	276	Nov. 22	Siemens & Co.		
Symphonie	1	Skovmand	Ger. bge.	383	Nov. 23	Siemens & Co.		
Sophie	3	King	Ger. bge.	290	Nov. 20	Wieler & Co.		
Spawdr	3	Williams	Brit. bge.	482	Oct. 16	Captain	Ubefoo	
Sweten	3	Vincent	Amer. sh.	81	Nov. 14	W. H. Ray	K'loon Dock	
Sweeten	3	Williams	Brit. bge.	347	Nov. 17	Chinese		
Syren	8	Brown	Amer. sh.	875	Oct. 7	Captain	Portland (Oregon)	
Twilight	3	Warland	Amer. sh.	1303	Sep. 27	Captain	Portland (Oregon)	
Valiant	7	Edly	Amer. sh.	1372	Nov. 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	
William Turner	3	Vanderward	Brit. bge.	431	Nov. 15	Rozario & Co.	Saigon	